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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 49 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 69 51

January 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 89 64

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.4.

7553 日一十月十

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ENEMY PEACE TERM.

Communicated to President Wilson.

January 3, 8.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that Count Julius Andrássy has announced that the Central Powers' peace terms have been communicated to President Wilson.

ALLIES' PEACE REPLY.

Renewed Frightfulness Demanded.

January 2, 1.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the National Liberal organs profess regret at the Entente's rejection of Germany's peace offer.

The Jucker newspapers demand renewed frightfulness.

Blood-Curdling Threats.

January 3, 4.05 a.m.

"The peace dream is over for the present," This is the keynote of the German press comment on the Allies' reply.

The papers complain of the Allies' "brutal rejection of Germany's efforts towards peace," and then make blood-curdling threats as to what will happen in the spring.

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, the organ of the German Foreign Office, says that the shallowness, levity and mendacity of the Allies contrast so strongly with what must follow that it is difficult to explain how ten serious men were able to sign such a document so unblushingly reactionary.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* goes further, and says "Woe to the heads of the States who have to answer for useless bloodshed."

INDIAN LITIGATION DELAYS.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

In connection with the protraction of Indian litigation, the *Times* strongly endorses the suggestion of a correspondent that the Indian High Courts should be given "in delay" powers similar to those of the English and Dominion Courts, to constrain the appellant to prosecute his appeal diligently, and also to prescribe a reasonable period in which the record must be transmitted to England.

THE DREPK CRISIS.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter learns that the islands of Psara and Imbros have thrown off their allegiance to King Constantine.

The Situation Most Uncertain.

January 3, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the situation is one of utmost uncertainty.

The King is finding much difficulty in replying to the Allies' demands, owing to the attitude of the populace.

BULGARIA'S WORK FINISHED.

Interesting Declaration by the Premier.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram from Sofia states that the Premier, in the *Sobranje*, declared that Bulgaria's work had been successfully concluded. He replied to criticisms of the Bulgarians' crossing the Danube, and stated that all Austro-Germans in Bulgaria were subject to the Bulgarian Chief of Command.

A YEAR'S AERIAL WARFARE.

Allies Bring Down 700 Aeroplanes.

January 2, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that the Allies in 1916 carried out 750 aerial bombardments, of which the French were responsible for 250 and the British for 180. From Salonica, 174 bombardments were carried out.

The French brought down 450 aeroplanes and 40 balloons, while the British felled 250 aeroplanes and 27 balloons.

ITALY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Captures in Territory and in Men.

January 3, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Italy notifies that she has conquered 1,200 square miles of enemy territory, and has shortened her front by 125 miles.

She has taken 85,000 Austrians prisoner, and has 469,000 munition makers at work, of which 73,000 are women.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

Scheme for Increased Production.

January 3, 5.50 a.m.

Mr. B. E. Prothero, the President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed an Advisory Committee of ten farmers and agricultural experts to assist in the scheme for increasing the home production of food. Agricultural War Committees have been established in English counties, and a joint conference will shortly be held in London.

A NEW IMPERIAL ORDER.

January 3, 6.50 a.m.

The *Daily Express* foreshadows the institution of a new Imperial Order in the next honour.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

False German Claims Exposed.

January 2, 1.40 p.m.

It is evident from a Russian communique that the German claim, that the Allies have been thrown back to the Braila bridgehead, is inaccurate.

The composite Danube Army, during the latter phases of the campaign, has lagged behind General Falkenberg's Army, and the Russians have always been able to deal with it.

The facts are that the Russians, in order to preserve an even front with the retreating army further west, voluntarily retired under cover of night to strong positions at the bridgehead. This movement was effected without pressure from the enemy.

The Germans also alleged that the bridgehead, which is from ten to twenty miles from the port itself, was being continually attacked, but they are silent on the point to-day, because they have met with a reverse. They struck at the middle of the line, but were flung back in disorder. The enemy's lines are now about twelve miles from Braila.

Austro-German Claims.

January 3, 6.10 p.m.

A wireless German official message says that the Archduke Joseph repulsed with heavy losses strong attacks against Mount Faltucanu, and stormed several hills between Sautia Valley and Patna Valley. He also repulsed Russo-Romanian counter-attacks and occupied Barseci and Topesici after a battle.

General von Mackensen is further progressing and has stormed three positions in the Focșani region. He pushed back the Russians in the Dobruja, despite their stubborn resistance.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

January 3, 4.35 p.m.

A French communique says:—There was a most lively artillery duel north and south of the Somme, in the regions of Rouvroy, Verdun, Armand, Morte Homme, and Bezon Vaux.

GERMANY'S NEUTRAL NEIGHBOURS.

Danger of Being Over-run.

January 2, 4.00 p.m.

Lord French, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, expressed the opinion that there was a danger of Germany's over-running small neutrals adjacent to her. It was estimated that the direct cost to the Allies of feeding Belgium was £22,000,000, but the indirect cost was far greater, for Germany had robbed Belgium of £125,000,000.

He pointed out that the strictly military interests of the Allies would have been best served by a blockade of Belgium, which, moreover, the Hague Convention permitted.

SUBMARINE EFFORTS TO KILL FISHERMEN.

Small Boats Fired on After Sinking of Trawlers.

After attacking without warning three trawlers of the Brixham (Devonshire) fishing fleet on November 28 and sinking two, a large enemy submarine deliberately fired on the small boats in which the crews had taken refuge.

The *Provident*, the Amphitrite and the Lynx were the trawlers attacked, either by shell fire or bombs. The masters and crews of all three vessels were landed, and the Lynx was later found derelict and taken into port.

It was the second eventful day in the *Provident's* history. On January 1, 1915, she rescued 70 members of the crew of H.M.S. *Formidable*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in a gale off the South Coast.

Crews' Narrow Escapes.

Brixham, Nov. 30.—Skipper William Lynn, of the smack *Lynx*, asserted that the Germans deliberately tried to sink the small boats after they had pushed away clear from the smacks. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon; in broad daylight, when the submarine popped above the surface and commenced her work of attacking the defenceless fishermen.

"She must have watched us shoot our gear," said Captain Lynn, "as we had not had our gear down a quarter of an hour before she opened fire on the *Provident*. We watched the *Provident's* boat come clear, and saw a shell fall close."

Then the *Amphitrite* was attacked. Both vessels soon sank, and both crews had to take their chance in open boats—not at all pleasant experience so far from land and amid the uncertainty of bad weather at this time of the year.

"Five or six shots fell quite close to the *Amphitrite's* boat. That crew had the narrowest escape of the whole lot. It is a miracle she was not destroyed."

"We hung on to the *Lynx* until one shell whistled just above our topmast head. Then we thought it was time to leave our boat and shove away clear. Shells fell about us. They aimed at the boat and the smack. Once the submarine was only 200 yards away. There was no excuse that they could not see the boat. We saw men on the deck of the submarine, and they saw us, as we were between them and the smack."

The *Lynx* was found derelict and brought to port to-day. She bears signs of shell fire. Her patent capstan was shot clean away.

"The submarine did not give us any chance. The crew deliberately tried to sink our open boat," added Captain Lynn with emphasis. "Of that I have not the slightest doubt. We had a miraculous escape."

Captain William Norris, of the *Amphitrite*, gave a very vivid description. "We had just put down our gear," he said, "and then she came on the scene. She was only about 100 yds. away at the time. The submarine then had a go at the *Lynx*, whose crew left her at the first shot. We were picked up by a patrol boat. We saw the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

MORE SINKINGS.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The *Aconagius* (French), *Goosebridge* (Swedish), *Hollybranch* (British), and *Erica* (Norwegian).

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

A Melancholy Story.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Telegraph* has interviewed a neutral who has long been a resident of Kiel. He says there is great scarcity of foodstuffs, there are frequent disturbances, dissatisfied workmen are being sent to the front, and the submarine losses are enormous.

GENERAL HAIG'S MESSAGE TO LABOUR.

The Road to Triumph.

January 3, 6.35 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter to Mr. Ben Tillett, says:—"Tell Labour that the best Christmas present it can make to its comrades in the field is that nothing in 1917 shall hinder a regular, constant and increasing output of munitions and material. If the munition workers and the troops in the trenches pull together, triumph is certain."

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

January 3, 6.50 p.m.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Parliaments of enemy countries are to hold a Conference in Berlin on the 19th inst.

MORE PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

January 3, 8.00 p.m.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—Despite heavy rains, we have further progressed on the right bank of the Tigris, to the east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

London, January 2, 7.55 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to President Wilson has been drafted and will probably be presented in a few days.

It is not expected that the Netherlands will associate itself with the United States, while attempts to secure the co-operation of South America have not met with much success. Certainly Argentina, Brazil and several smaller States will not take action.

"We had heard the shots while we were down in the cabin. We jumped up on deck and saw that the submarine was firing at the *Provident*. The first shot knocked away the *Provident's* jib, and the second parted her topmast halyards. The submarine fired 12 or 14 shots, when he steamed up to the *Provident* and put a bomb aboard her. Captain Pillar and his crew shoved away clear in their small boat."

"Then the submarine started on us. The first shot passed between our foremast and the mainmast. We had got our boat ready for launching, and directly the submarine opened fire on the *Amphitrite* we were many not seconds getting the boat over the gangway and into the water. We shoved her astern, and pulled hard to get out of the line of firing."

"Our boat was not more than 100 yards astern of the *Amphitrite* when the Germans started firing at us. The first shot fell just ten yards clear of the boat. The water splashed aboard. As the shell hit the water it burst, and the shrapnel fell all about on the water. It was as though a school of mackerel was playing about us."

"The second shot fell about 20 yards over us. Then the submarine fired on the *Amphitrite*, hitting her on the port bow, and she started to sink. Another shot settled her. She gradually went down by the head till the middle mast was in the water. She stayed motionless for a second or two. Then we saw the steam and water come up from the boiler. We had 100 lb. of steam up at the time. The submarine then had a go at the *Lynx*, whose crew left her at the first shot. We were picked up by a patrol boat. We saw the

submarine come to the surface about a mile and a half to the westward and chased her."

"Do you think the Germans deliberately fired at you?"

"Certainly I do. Our boat was clear of the vessel a good bit—quite 100 yards away. We were right astern of the *Amphitrite* and quite clear of the line of fire."

"How far was the submarine away when she fired?"

"Only 400 or 500 yards away. We could have spoken to her men. We saw five at the gun and two at the conning tower. Not a word was spoken; they simply fired and banged away at us. The wonderful part of it all is that none of us was hit."

Captain William Pillar, of the *Provident*, feels the loss of his ship most keenly. "The Germans," he said, "fired many shots at her. One brought down her jib and another parted her topmast halyards. We launched our boat when the first shot was fired."

"When the *Provident* floated gamely against the German shells the submarine steamed up on her starboard side and placed a bomb right on the open gangway from which the boat had been launched. I did not see her go down. I did see some smoke, but something stopped me from watching her disappear beneath the water. I couldn't look in that direction."

"Did the Germans fire deliberately at your boat?"

"I should say they did. The shot pitched just astern of our boat. The submarine was only about 100 yards away."

"We launched our boat without any preparation in the way of food, or anything of the sort. We were picked up by a patrol boat. We saw the

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

End of Trouble in Sight.

London, Received Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the difficulties between America and Mexico appear to be smoothing themselves.

Mr. Nieto is leaving Washington to assume his Ambassadorship in Mexico City.

AUSTRALIAN DISASTER.

Devastating Floods in Queensland.

London, Received Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane reports record floods in Northern and Central Queensland. One hundred people were drowned at Clermont.

The disaster occurred on December 27, when there were fifteen inches of rain.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS MONK.

London, Received Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the body of the notorious monk, Rasputin, has been found on the bank of the Neva.

JAPANESE STEAMER WRECKED.

London, Received Jan. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai gives details of the wreck of the Japanese steamer *Hankaka Maru*, off Chefoo, on Christmas Day, in a blizzard.

Owing to the terrible seas, rescue was impossible for three days. Then Captain Stamps, of the *Netherland Harbour Works*, with some Chinese, in a tug, most gallantly saved fifty out of four hundred.

The World's Tonnage Losses.

One thousand eight hundred and twenty ships, with an aggregate gross tonnage of approximately 3,328,584, have been sunk by belligerent nations during the first 27 months of war, according to figures published by the "New York Journal of Commerce." The losses during October were larger than for any one of the preceding five months.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Green Island Cement Co.—Extraordinary general meeting 1 noon.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 5.

City Hall—H.A.P. 8.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. Y. HO, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and students in
this Colony for ten years.
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese
language and is prepared to teach
a course of instruction in Chinese
language and literature to students
of the Chinese language and literature.
Those who intend following the Chinese
language are requested to write to
"The Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to Mr.
L. Y. HO, 120, Wellington Street, second floor.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Roosevelt and the East.
Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, will
sail from the Pacific coast for
Hawaii and the South Sea Islands
early in February next, according
to advices which reached Manila
in the last mail, and already a
movement has been set on foot in
China and Japan to induce the
famous ex-president and his wife
to extend their tour so as to in-
clude a visit to the Far East in
the early spring.

Loyal Demonstration in Jamaica.
At a large public demonstration
held in the City of Kingston re-
cently, a resolution was un-
animously passed, pledging the
inflexible determination of loyal
Jamaica to place all her power and
service with Great Britain and her
allies towards the prosecution and
bringing of the present war to a
successful issue. The resolution
was supported by similar patriotic
meetings in outlying townships
throughout the island.

New Zealand's Growing Revenue.

The Acting-Minister for Finance
states that the ordinary revenue
for the half year ended September
15 last, amounted to \$6,349,827
—an increase of \$894,127 as
compared with the corresponding
period of last year. The expendi-
ture amounted to \$6,256,903—
an increase of \$318,484, which is
accounted for wholly by war
charges. The returns show con-
tinued industrial and commercial
prosperity, but the need for
economy in Public Departments
is insisted upon.

Future Trade Relations with Russia.

Too much importance cannot
be attached at the present time to
the possibility of the develop-
ment of trade between Canada and
Russia. The fact that Germany
formerly controlled the Russian
market gives an additional in-
centive for creating trade in this
new field, and Canadian manu-
facturers are obviously alive to the
opening thus presented. A Trade
Commissioner has been appointed
in Siberia to watch the interests
of Canada in connection with the
development of trade with
Siberia, under the direction of
the Canadian Trade Commis-
sioner at Petrograd.
Imports of Fruit from British
Columbia.

The growing importance of the
Australian market for British
Columbia apples is indicated by
the fact that during the fresh fruit
importing season of 1916, steamers
from Vancouver landed 80,290
cases of apples at Sydney, this
being an increase of 19,351 cases
over the figures for 1914. Also
Australia is looking for markets
in Canada. As the former Eu-
ropean continental markets are
now out of and there is sufficient
tonnage to carry the large quan-
tities of apples available for export
to Great Britain, Australian fruit
exporters are submitting quota-
tions to buyers in Victoria, Van-
couver, and other places in Canada,
with a view to placing their fruit
on the Canadian market.
Capturing Germany's Dye Trade.
A proposal is under considera-
tion with reference to the estab-
lishment of a dye industry in
Western Ontario, which shall be
associated with the Federal Dye-
stuff and Chemical Corporation
of New York. This corporation
has a capital of \$2,000,000, and
is now producing 24,000 lb. of
dye-stuffs in addition to large
supplies of high explosives. A
Canadian plant will mean the
establishment of a strategic
manufacturing point from which
operations can be carried on in
the event of a trade alliance
between the Allies following
the war. In Western Ontario
the chief raw materials
required for the dye industry are
easily available, and there is
every reason why Canada should
take her share in capturing the
German dye trade. The great
markets for synthetic or artifi-
cially manufactured indigo are in
India, China, and Japan, and
distinct trade advantages should
result from supplying these coun-
tries from Canada instead of from
the United States—United
Empire.

For a good solid meal & a
Cup of Tea (Hot) with
Cakes or Buns, go to the
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The No Peace League.
Badges are now being distributed to members of the No (Premature) Peace League—consisting, in the case of new members of an enrolled portrait of Captain Fryatt, and of women members a similar souvenir of Nurse Cavell. A big meeting is in contemplation to inaugurate an active propaganda. All particulars of the Secretary of the League 8, Broad Court Chambers, Bow Street, W.O.

Honour Among the Huns.

Two German non-commissioned officers and two privates, who were interned in Holland, were allowed out of camp on their signed promise to return, but they got to Germany and are now again serving in the ranks of the Hun. When Holland complained, Germany refused to return the men, "on the ground that men below the rank of officer have no word of honour, and therefore can neither give it nor break it." The result is that Huns interned in Holland will no longer be allowed out on parole, even for a walk. We know, of course, that German soldiers had very little sense of honour, but it is interesting to be officially informed that they have none at all.—*John Bull.*

Japanese in Borneo.

One Mr. Yasutaro Ando is reported to have been cultivating cotton in Sandakan in North Borneo with good results. He formerly served in the Tokyo Electric Bureau. On retiring from his post he travelled in China and then visited the South Sea Islands. Since last spring he has been staying in Sandakan raising cotton. Quite recently he sent some cotton of his own production to Mr. Toyoji Wada, Managing Director of the Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Company. It is reported that the cotton can be gathered four times a year and is in no way inferior to Indian cotton. With the support of Mr. Wada, Mr. K. Inoue, and several others, Mr. Ando intends to plant cotton on a large scale next year. *Kobe Herald*

Trade Relations with Russia.

Mr. F. A. Bayley Hodggett, speaking under the auspices of Russo-Scottish Society, at Edinburgh, said that the reason why Russia had not been able to develop herself was that out of her population of 180,000,000 only 15 per 1,000 belonged to what he might call the upper classes. There were not enough educated men to go round. It will be the mission of Britons after the war to show Russians how to manufacture and make the best of their country. British firms desiring to enter into business with Russia should consult several Russian legal authorities who had arrived in London from Russia for the purpose of giving such advice as was necessary. There was no nation which had so much sympathy with the Russian nation as the British, and more especially that section which lay north of the Tweed.

Ceramic Industry in Chosen.

The *Soul Press* says it is expected that some day in the future the manufacture of porcelain will be undertaken on a grand scale in Chosen, because the best potter's clay is obtainable in various parts of the peninsula. The industry, however, is not as yet being carried on very prosperously, the few porcelain factories now in existence being far from complete in point of equipment. At present there are four factories worthy of mention, under private management; at Seoul, Chinnampo, Pyongyang, and Taiku. The wares turned out by the Seoul and Chinnampo factories are imitations of those of the Koryo Era and the demand for them is steadily on the increase. Those manufactured by the factories at Taiku and Pyongyang are mostly for use by Koreans. The factory at Taiku is now in a state of suspension on account of some internal complications, while that at Pyongyang had its capital augmented last year and is in a fair way to become prosperous.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, it is sure to tempt you.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS: **4, D'Aguiar Street.****GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.**

Lord Ronaldshay's Post.

It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., to be Governor of Bengal, in succession to Lord Carmichael of Skirling, whose term of office will expire in April next.

Acceptance of this post means, of course, the immediate resignation by Lord Ronaldshay of his seat in the House of Commons as representative of the Hovey Division of Middlesex, and last night's *London Gazette* intimated that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had appointed him to be Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern.

In going to India as Governor of Bengal, the Earl of Ronaldshay is returning to the East to pick up the threads of his previous studies of Eastern problems which have made him one of those Englishmen really competent to speak with authority on the questions affecting the Indian Empire. The elder surviving son and heir of the Marquis of Zetland, he was born in 1876, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Soon after leaving the University, he "heard the East calling," and spent the next few years in Ceylon, India—where he was for a time A.D.C. on the Viceroy's staff—and Persia. From 1903 till 1907 he further extended his experiences as a traveller by prolonged journeys in Asiatic Turkey, Turkistan, Siberia, Manchuria, China, Japan, and Burma. He took full advantage of the opportunities afforded him of studying on the spot the problems which confronted the Governments of the countries he visited, and his observations and conclusions are set out in the books he subsequently published: "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky," "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia," "A Wandering Student in the Far East," and "An Eastern Miscellany." After unsuccessfully contesting the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, he was returned in 1907 for Hovey, which he has since represented. He married, in 1907, the second daughter of Colonel Mayne, Arundale, and has a son and three daughters.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Aweby, from Bradford.
Barretto, from Adelaide.
Chenpothiam Ri, from Batavia.
Cheunglei Chuen 165 Des Voeux Road, from London.
Chongheun Chan Lodging House, from Kuala Lumpur.
Honglee, from Bangkok.
Kwanghengtye, from Bangkok.
Leinam Chan, from Singapore.
Mengsoonseng, from Bangkok.
School Lawyer Office Des Voeux Road, from Singapore.
Warley, from Boston.
Winghui 26 Stanley Street Top Floor, from Manila.
Yietheshin Nanbayan, from Mandalay.
Young French Hospital, from Chemor.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 28, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ellison, from Amoy.
Lichingcheung, from Shanghai.
Tongteck, from Amoy.
Blank, from Yokohama.
Mollee, Lampahongkai, from Swatow.
Kway, from Osaka.
A. B. SORENSON, Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 29, 1916.

published: "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky," "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia," "A Wandering Student in the Far East," and "An Eastern Miscellany." After unsuccessfully contesting the Richmond Division of Yorkshire, he was returned in 1907 for Hovey, which he has since represented. He married, in 1907, the second daughter of Colonel Mayne, Arundale, and has a son and three daughters.

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TO LET—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

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No. 21, Wong Nei Chong Road.
Houses on Shamshien, Canton.

Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

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TO LET—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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TO LET—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED—Somebody to act as nurse to infant during voyage to London. February or March. Reply Passageway of "Hongkong Telegraph."

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NOTICES.

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JUST RECEIVED AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER WARE.
Great Stock of Xmas Presents Just Arrived.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Green Island Cement Company Limited will be held at the Office of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Friday the Fifth day of January 1917, at twelve o'clock noon when the subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$10 (Ten dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three million dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares of \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four hundred thousand) shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two dollars and fifty cents) per share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said shares from \$10 (Ten dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven dollars and fifty cents).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Dated this Nineteenth day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

TSANG FOOK.

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SHORTHAND CLASS.

EVENING CLASSES for Young ladies in Pitmans, Shorthand are now in progress at St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon. A CLASS FOR BEGINNERS will commence on the 9th January, 1917.

PRIZE SCHEME examinations will be held in June, for elementary, Theory and Speed Certificates, under the guidance of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, Somerset, England.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, Apply to the MOTHER SUPERIOR.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1916.

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Enables traders throughout the World to communicate directly with English Manufacturers & Dealers.

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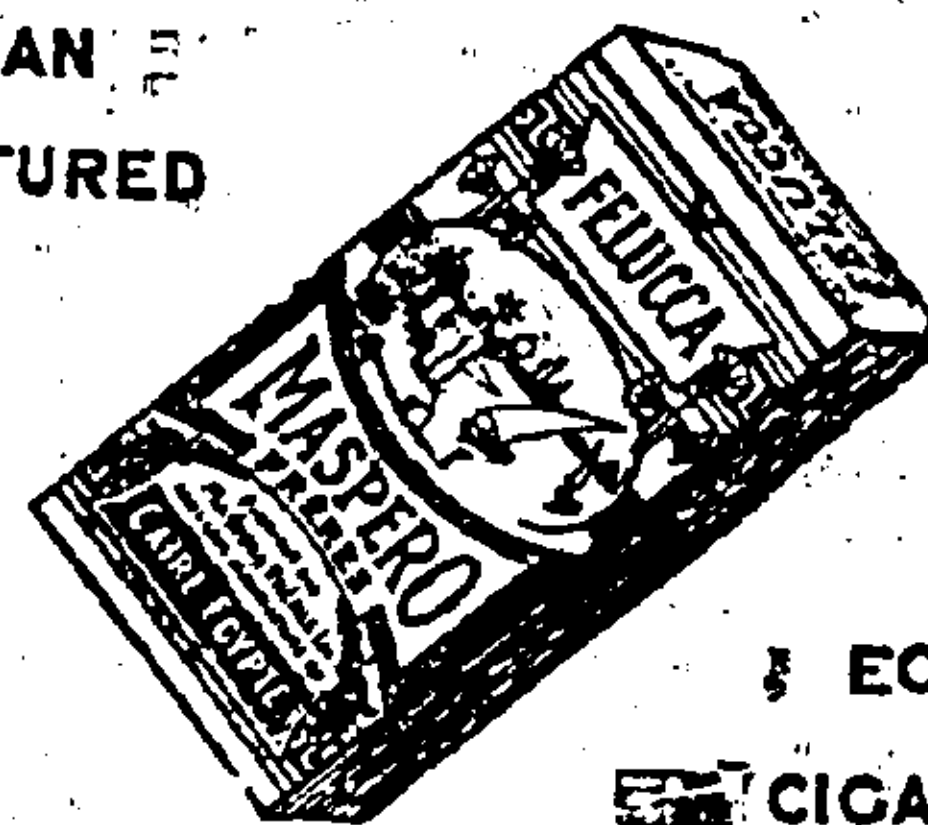
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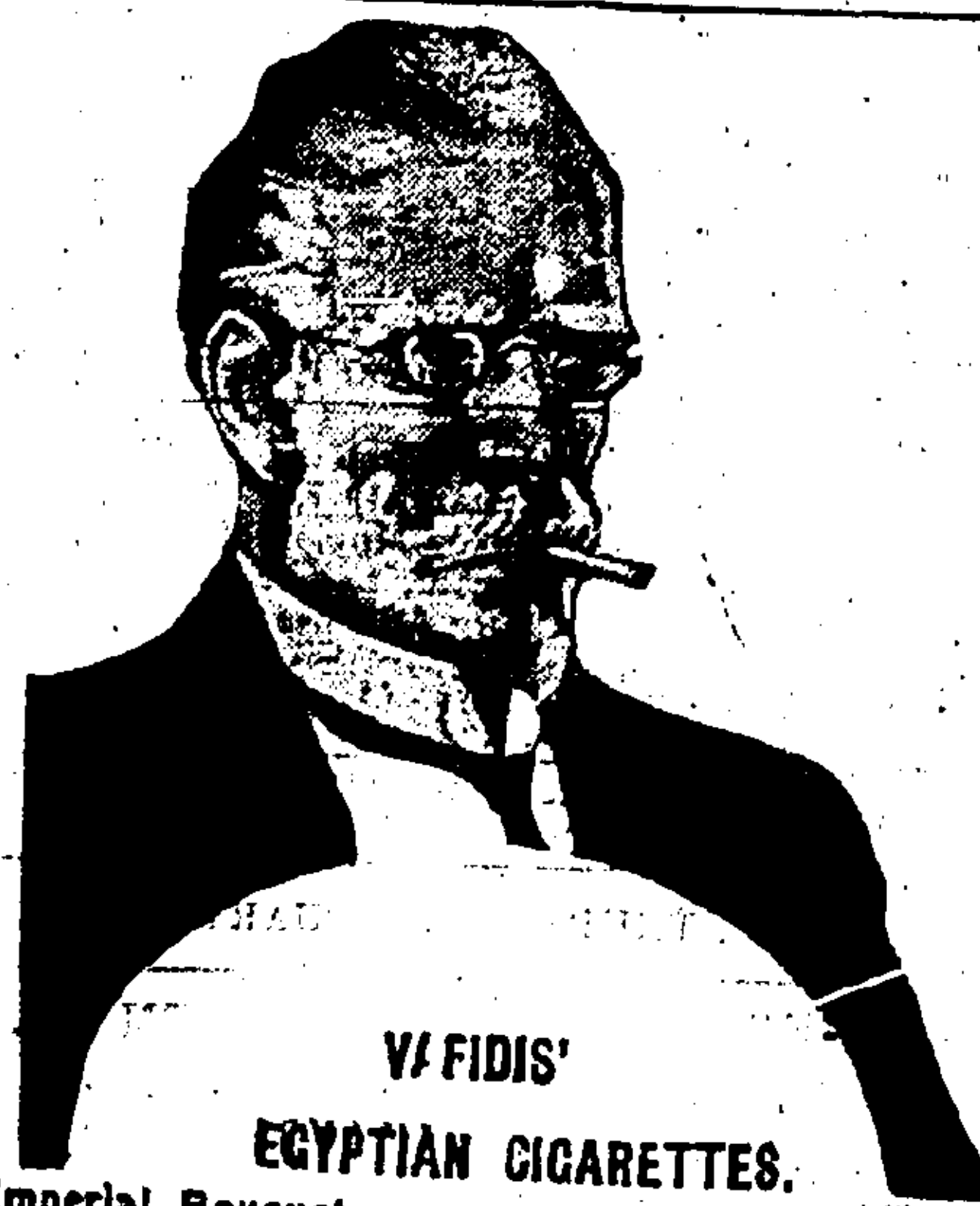
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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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"	50	1.85
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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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PLAIN TIPPED Per. 20, 35 cents.

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The Craeco-Egyptian Tobacco Store has always in stock, from all high class Egyptian Cigarette manufacturers, fresh stocks, such as Nestor Glasselle, N. D. Tobac, M. Melachrine, Dimirino, Simon Artz, Maspero Freres, Felucca Specials, Lashwood Brothers, Westminster 8, etc., etc.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. O. copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

TOD-SACHSE.—On 3rd January, 1917, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Peter, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tod, Shanghai, to Freda Nancy Lennox, younger daughter of the late George Sachse and of Mrs. Sachse, Hongkong. At Home on and after the first Wednesday in February at "Kingsclere."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND LAND SETTLEMENT.

We commend to the notice of our readers a speech of Sir Henry Rider Haggard's which, under the above heading, appeared in yesterday's Telegraph. The speech falls naturally into two sections: the Britisher's duty (a), to his own country and (b), to the Colonies and the Empire generally. The popular author and traveller makes it clear that, while it is for the people at Home to see that the country, at need, shall produce enough food to supply the wants of its population for a lengthy period, they also have to remember that it becomes them, in normal times, to turn their thoughts—whether as regards supply and demand or in connection with emigration—to their own overseas possessions first and foremost.

No one who has resided for a reasonable length of time in the agricultural districts of England will dissent from the view that the way of the farmer, whether grower or stock-breeder, has been made so hard for him during the past thirty years that he has been fully justified in vowing never to bring up his sons to his own calling. Rent charges, taxes and foreign competition have been his bane, and, when the war broke out, he had practically lost all hope of ever being able to make headway against these. If he improved his land his rent was raised; if he decided to sacrifice everything to a e.g. corn or hops, the foreigner strangled him by sending these commodities from abroad dirt cheap. And not only did the farmer himself suffer in these circumstances, for the labouring classes who, in former years, had contrived to clear enough money by the annual harvesting and hop-picking to tide the family over the winter months, were all too often robbed of this means of making money by the generous broad-mindedness of the respectable Free Traders at Home, who could consider the foreign exporter's convenience but not that of the British taxpayer.

With such conditions prevailing in England, what wonder was it that the agricultural population banded after the high wages paid in the United States of America, and so shook the dust of their own country off their feet? With a reasonable amount of Government control, thousands of idle acres of land could have been producing corn all these years, or else supplying ample grazing for livestock. If France and Holland have been able to produce a thriving and contented peasantry, why cannot we? It is not denied that, with the North and Midlands given up to mining and factory work, and to the huge urban settlements that this implies, it is idle to look to the Homeland as a permanent producer of sufficient corn and meat to satisfy the wants of the entire population; but even so, as Sir H. Rider Haggard insists, there are other countries to which we can look for supplies without deluging the exchequer of foreigners with our money; other countries too, to which the more restless and enterprising of the people can betake themselves without living under the shelter of a strange flag. Canada, South Africa and Australasia are all of them "white men's countries," wherein manual work is easily within the compass of the European; and untold millions of acres in these Dominions are still untenanted and untitled. The Britisher who sets out for one or another of them, is going among his own folk, and is remaining under the rule of the Empire. Further, he is not shirking his duties as a British citizen by taking his money or his labour into the foreigner's land. The waste lands of the Empire are still demanding thousands of workers, and it will surely be incumbent on the Government, when the war is over, to see that this cry of the land does not go unheeded.

Our Clergy.

Arising out of the comments which appeared in this column yesterday concerning the local clergy and volunteer work, we gather that at least three clergymen of the Church of England are serving in either the Volunteer or the Volunteer Reserve, and we gladly make this information public in fairness to these gentlemen. In view of the fact, however, that all lay civilians of eligible age are expected to join one or other of the Colony's auxiliary forces, we adhere to our view that it is the duty of all clergy and ministers, who are of eligible age, and are physically fit, to follow this lead. And we feel sure that we shall have the support of the general public in taking that stand.

A Painful Matter.

Well-conducted Chinese will read with sincere regret that it has been necessary for one of our readers to demand a public apology from a local Chinese firm, on account of the insolence of one of its members or employees to some European ladies. We heartily wish it were possible to say with truth that rudeness to foreigners—and especially to foreign ladies—is a rarity here; such rudeness is, from all we hear, on the increase rather than not, and, as need hardly be said, our energetic Government is in very great measure to blame. When the Revolution of 1911-12 broke out, the Chinese took it for granted that republicanism put an end to such out-of-date things as courtesy and respect; and, so far from employing special means to guard against all this, our authorities merely allowed themselves to fall in with the idea. The result of the Government's pusillanimity was not long in proclaiming itself. The end of 1912 saw British authority set at defiance by the establishment of a boycott of the tramway. A resolute administration could have stopped this within twenty-four hours; instead, it was allowed to continue for weeks: long enough, indeed, to persuade quite a number of the Chinese that the Government was afraid to take upon its shoulders the duty of establishing British coinage in the Colony, or to punish those who opposed it.

Sore Ills, Sharp Remedies.

Since that time there have been many proofs that this unruly spirit, born at the Revolution, has by no means disappeared. Chinese of the coolie class have been brought before magistrates for insolence to white women—and the sentences delivered have made our courts a laughing-stock, and have put a premium on the continuance of such behaviour.

In any other colony it would occur to those in power that there is a short and effective remedy for disrespect to European ladies. The case in question shows that this sort of behaviour is not confined to the coolie element; and here it may be well to remark that some of the Hongkong schools are not guiltless in the matter. We know of at least one wherein it is understood that masters may not inflict corporal punishment—the consequence being that there is little proper discipline in the establishment; some of the masters tolerate open impudence, and the Chinese boys leave school under the impression that the Britisher is a poor, pitiable specimen of humanity who can be "cheeked" with impunity.

If the white man's, and still more the white woman's, position is to be at all tolerable here, there will have to be drastic changes in our methods of dealing with the Chinese. The Dutch, in their colonies, make no bones about prescribing the lash for such offences as we have mentioned above, and it would be well if the same rule were introduced here—and make what Exeter Hall thinks of it. Meanwhile we would venture to ask: Supposing the husband or brother of either of these two ladies had happened to be in waiting, and had promptly handed out a salutary hiding to the offender, what would have been his portion at the police court when summoned for assault and battery? Would the bench have asked him to produce someone to say that he was a "good man," and then have dismissed him with the magisterial blessing? We hardly think so.

DAY BY DAY.

YOUR NEIGHBOUR IS THE MAN WHO NEEDS YOU.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the founding of Gordon College, Kharium.

Pocket Diary.

From the Nippon Yusen Kaisha we have received a useful pocket diary for 1917. The Company now has a fleet of 101 vessels, of 470,000 tons aggregate tonnage.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 23, amounted to 85,234 tons and the sales during the period, to 59,768 tons.

Company Meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Green Island Cement Company is to be held at noon to-morrow for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed for reducing the company's capital.

Bijou Theatre.

Mlle. Sonia Halanski, the Russian dancer, is still attracting large audiences to the Bijou Theatre, and last night she gave a further exhibition of her skill in the bare-foot dance "Valse Lente."

Football.

The H. K. F. C. and the K. S. L. I. meet in the U. S. League on Saturday; kick-off at 4 p.m. The Club team will be:—Goldenberg; Black, McCabbin; Ralston, Stewart, Raiton; Robinson, Chassela, Stalker, McTavish and Rodger.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Boarding House Keepers Guild, \$130; Old Clothes Dealers' Guild, \$30; Papiis Bellios Public School, \$25.

Deaf and Dumb Banished.

A deaf and dumb Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. Inspector Sim, who brought the case, said that the man had been banished three times within 18 months and had a very bad character. His Worship adjourned the case.

Banished Committed for Trial.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. J. B. Wood heard the case against a Chinese named Mok Tak-yai, who was charged with returning from banishment before he should. The police record showed that defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour for being a rogue and vagabond in 1911, and to six months' hard labour in 1913 for returning from banishment. Defendant's record having been proved, he was committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

Opium Smokers Fined.

Ten Chinese were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with frequenting an opium den at 63, Balluk Street, Hunghom. The first defendant was charged with keeping the house for the purpose of opium smoking. The defendants denied they had gone there to smoke opium, but said they all lived there, it being a coolie house. The first defendant said he was a gatekeeper at the Kowloon Docks and was a victim to the opium smoking habit. The paraphernalia that was found on the premises was what he kept for his own use. A fine of \$5 each was inflicted on the first and second defendants, and the rest were discharged.

MAIL NOTICE.

No Notifications in Future.

The Post Office issues the following notification:—

"Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes."

"Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the Public Mail of the G. P. O."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S LAMENT.

Material for Allies from Nearly All the World.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.—On the occasion of the Imperial Chancellor's birthday his place at the Federal Council table in the Reichstag was decorated with flowers.

The debate on the first reading of the Bill for Compulsory Civilian Service was then begun. The Chancellor introduced the Bill, saying:—

"The inevitable war is still raging. Our enemies desire it. They hail last summer as a victorious one, but can they impose their will on us? Our lines are still unbroken."

"Rumania, which was to have brought about a revolutionary change, is paying the penalty. (Bavo!) God has helped us hitherto, and will continue to help us."

"The utmost superhuman deeds of our troops, for which no thanks can be adequate—(Very right! Very true! and cheer)—and our clear consciences as the first and only one of the belligerents who was and is ready to terminate the war by a peace safeguarding our existence and our future, justify this confidence. In spite of this confidence, we must not neglect our duty."

"Our enemies do not desire peace yet. They are much superior numerically. Almost the entire world supplies them with war material. The result of this is shown by the Somme fighting. Every day the war is prolonged the organisation of industry becomes a more decisive factor."

Every hand at home, which produces guns and shells replaces a man and protects young life in the trenches. Every idle hand at home supports the enemy. This is the warning taught us by every communique, which impresses it on our heart and mind."

"The reasons for this Bill, for the adoption of which we ask, were not thought out at the study desk, but were forged under innocent fire at the front. We have discussed and considered the fundamental principle of the Bill and the organisation in question, first with representatives of all classes, and later with the Main Committee of the Reichstag. For the preliminary work we are indebted to the energetic, devoted labours of the Main Committee, which may enable us to come to a speedy and successful termination."

"The more thoroughly we discussed the subject, the more clearly appeared the greatness of the task of organising the entire energy of the whole nation for the prosecution of the war. Gigantic as are the inroads on our economic life, are they not small compared with the magnitude of the war? (Very true.) The possibility of compulsion had to be provided for. Extreme necessity demands an iron will. The possibility of coercion will provide the firm ground upon which we must stand in order to build up behind our fighting front an organised army of labour."

"The work can only succeed if it represents when in operation not the result of coercion, but of the voluntary decision of the entire people, and if our industry and our agriculture, our workmen, our contractors and their organisations give their services in willing devotion. That this will be so we can expect with confidence."

"This confidence is justified by the spirit in which the German people since the first days of the war has accustomed itself to the war, and by the great achievements which this spirit has hitherto created. The spirit with which everyone in the country has been filled since the outbreak of war has been one of determination to assist and co-operate in every possible way. This spirit is again roused, and everyone knows that he must not refuse to follow the call while on the battlefield hundreds of thousands are bleeding to death in defending the Fatherland."

"Nobody at home will be able to say that he has done his utmost unless he bears without grumbling the burden which the state of war imposes upon him. From his sense of duty towards the Father-

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

Scott at Work Last Night.

The principal event of next Saturday's boxing programme, which has been arranged by the Police Reserve, promises to be a very fine fight. A few days ago we had an opportunity of seeing Stapleton at work, and last evening the present champion was having a tussle with a number of sparring partners, some of whom will themselves, figure in Saturday's programme. Scott is in very fine form and last evening demonstrated his genuine all-round ability against men with a variety of styles.

Having seen the two men, one is bound to say that the contest is a fairly open one, for if Stapleton gets in that terrific punch of his he will have gone the way of the victorious, whilst if Scott can evade this and make full use of his quicker movements, the result will be reversed. At all events, both men have plenty of supporters.

land, towards our warriors and our dead heroes he will give his strength where it is most useful for the purpose of the war.

"Opinions about the details of the Bill may differ. On one or another point it may be condemned or found lacking by some people. This Bill is created for war time and will be a testimony that we will for ever cling to the spirit of the reciprocal confidence and readiness to help which brought us together in the most serious need of our people, and on which alone our future can be built up strong against the outer world and free at home. In the name of the federated States I ask you to assist in a work which will bring us new forces, thereby leading us to peace and victory."

Dr. Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, said:—

"This Bill is one necessitated by an iron time. Nobody foresaw approximately what gigantic demands the war would make on us. The soil of our Fatherland is rich in wealth which must be produced. The war is not only a contest of arms, but also an economic war of whole nations. England, who always speaks of the protection of neutrals, has cut them off from all supplies and caused them more damage than any previous enemy."

"In the economic war we stand alone with our Allies. Half the world is at the disposal of the enemy. For us it is now a question of work. The mobilisation of all our resources for the aims of the war and for our independence is completed by this Bill, but is not begun thereby, because the reorganisation of industry and the transfer of trades began in the first days of the war."

"The most important question to-day is how to produce supplies of munitions. The question cannot be solved by voluntarism. There must be no idlers. Everyone, whether he likes it or not, must be mobilised."

Dr. Helfferich pointed out that for the Bill to be effective, as Marshal von Hindenburg had said, coercion must exist, but the measure would be primarily based on energetic conviction guided by a patriotic sense of duty. Dr. Helfferich continued:—

"From the less important industries workmen will be taken for general purposes. The material restriction of personal freedom is necessary in so far as men will have to take up such work as is assigned to them and leave their customary occupation. The Bill only concerns males. Regarding women, they will continue to replace men as heretofore."

"The gigantic provisions of this Bill are not the result of any feeling of despair. They only represent the expression of strength of a nation which is certain of victory. Already in the current harvest year our enemies have lost their advantage. The troubles of the enemy are daily increasing."

"The German people is fated to face with a great trial. It will and must overcome it. Every sacrifice is consecrated by the thought that we are all carrying forward stones for the building of a better future for the Fatherland." (Great cheering.)

KAISER'S PLOT IN ASIA.

Hoaxed by a Bogus Indian Ruler.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to Sir Edwin Cornwall, said:—

"In the spring of 1915 the German Government decided to send a mission to Afghanistan. For this purpose they selected among a number of Indian anarchists in Berlin a young landowner from Oudh, who posed to them as a ruling chief, and as such was received in audience by the Emperor."

"This person was accompanied by a party of German officers, some Turks, and another Indian anarchist, a Moslem. The principal German officer, Lieutenant von Hentig, was the bearer of a letter from the German Chancellor to the Ameer, in which the latter was invited to advise the pretended Rājā how best India might be liberated from British tyranny."

"Von Hentig was also charged to make important relations to the Ameer regarding the relations which the German Government hoped would in future exist between Afghanistan, Germany, Austria Hungary, and Turkey."

"The mission broke up in Persia, and succeeded in making its way in small parties into Afghanistan in the late summer. They were arrested on arrival and eventually conveyed to Kabul towards the end of the year. There is reason to believe that the Ameer and his people quickly apprised these Germans and the Indian adventurers by whom they were accompanied at their true value."

"It is true that the intervention of Turkey under German influence created a complication, and placed his Majesty the Ameer in an exceedingly difficult position."

"But at the outbreak of the war his Majesty gave the Viceroy the most solemn assurances of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country, and it is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge on behalf of his Majesty's Government the loyalty of the Ameer to his pledged word—as sacred to the true Moslem as to ourselves."

"His Majesty has firmly refused the inducement—as seductive they are unrealistic—held out to him to induce him to forsake his ally, and has used his influence to prevent disturbances on the frontier."

"The Ameer dismissed the mission in May last. It would not be in the public interest to state what has become of the various members; but some of them have been captured by the Russians and the British after leaving Afghanistan."

"The estates of the Indian landowner have been sequestered by the Government of India."

"Letters were also addressed by the German Chancellor to a number of ruling chiefs."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Police School.

All Crown Sergeants and Sergeants of Classes I, II, and IV will attend at Headquarters Club for examination at 5.30 p.m. on the following dates:—

Monday, January 8.—Class I (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Wednesday, January 10.—Class II (Inspector Gordon).

Friday, January 12.—Class IV (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).

Parades, Central 5.30 p.m. Monday, Jan. 8.—All Sergeants. Tuesday, Jan. 9.—Marin Gunners.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.—All Recruits.

Mounted Police.

The drill ordered for Friday, Jan. 5 is cancelled. Joined-Trooper 795 A. G. Connor and Trooper 796 A. G. Campbell.

No. 2 Company and Band. Will parade at Queen's Statue, Chater Road, at 5.15 p.m. sharp on Tuesday, January 9. Uniform: "rifle." The band will attend. The O. G. Company will take charge.

THE ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord.

The *Daily Chronicle's* naval correspondent writes:—

The appointment of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord will give to the country a sense of content and satisfaction which it sorely needs. We have known the distinguished officer as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, the master of fleet organization and command, bearing enormous responsibilities, and conducting quietly and efficiently a work of which no words could exaggerate the paramount importance. Now we see him brought to the Admiralty at a critical time in the country's history. If Sir John was in his right place at the head of the Grand Fleet, he is not less in his right place as First Sea Lord.

He was designated, indeed, for that same office long before the war. As Second Sea Lord he had wrought a great work for the Fleet, and when it was known that he was to be given a sea command it was known also that he would return to the Admiralty as First Sea Lord.

The Air Service.

There has been a certain sense of disquiet in the country at a sort of quiescence that seemed to have settled upon the Admiralty. Whether the disquiet was justified is not the question here. The extension of the German submarine campaign to distant waters called obviously for new dispositions. The Air Board had not answered the expectations of the country, and the Admiralty was supposed to be the obstacle that resisted development. What the Admiralty had asked for was a sufficiency of machines of the type required for its duties. For the solution of these and other problems, Sir John Jellicoe has unrivalled experience. Coming fresh from the greatest command ever committed to an Admiral he will bring to the Admiralty the very experience, and, we may add, the very authority, it requires. On the question of the Air Service, which has been so much debated, the country may now feel complete confidence in whatever the Admiralty may do, for the new First Sea Lord knows well, from his own experience, what are the aircraft requirements of the Fleet.

Few naval officers have had more varied experience than Sir John Jellicoe. His long experience at sea is matched by his great experience of naval administration. In the creation of the modern Navy he has played a conspicuous part, and has all along been associated in that matter with Lord Fisher. For three years he was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance when Lord Fisher was chief of that department. He was a member of the Ordnance Committee and Naval Assistant to the Controller of the Navy in those expansive times. Then he himself became a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, and after commanding the Atlantic Fleet and the Second Division of the Home Fleet he became Second Sea Lord. How as a young officer he had risked his life to save the lives of others is well known. He was commander of the Victoria when she went down off Tripoli in collision with the *Camperdown* in 1893. His nerve remained unbroken in that terrible experience, and throughout his career he has retained that quiet self-possession which is the mark of the man conscious of his strength and assured of his powers.

A Master of Strategy.

Sir John has a singular power of winning men to himself. He has evoked the best from every officer and man in the Fleet, and deep will be the sorrow at his departure. Only those who know him know how greatly he is beloved by the *Sevices*. We may be sure that he will bring about him at the Admiralty those who will work wholeheartedly with him. He has been for years a thoughtful student of tactics and is a master of strategy, which latter will be his chief business in his new office. He is charged now with the strategic distribution and operations of the Fleet, and the best relations must exist between himself and the gallant officer

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued to day by Mr. E. Reiphs, Officer in Charge of District, state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Company Drill, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p.m.

Vaccination.—Members who have been instructed as vaccinators will attend for public duty at their Head Quarters (Chinese Y.M.C.A.) on Friday the 5th inst. at 7.30 p.m. when a Vaccination Station will be established.

Members of other Divisions who desire to give their services may attend as above for instruction. During the week ending January 13., public vaccination duty will be carried out as below:—

Monday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., L. Corporal Wei Kan; Privates Kwok Kwai Fong, Fung Tung, Uban Sia Chor and Poon Sai So.

Tuesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Hung Wan Sang, Poon Yi Wei, and Leung Wing Ohor.

Wednesday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant Ho Leison; Privates Chan Wang, Poon Yun Sang, and Ng Ping Nam.

Thursday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Privates Lo Kwok Fi, Cheng Yiu, and Au Hon Kwong.

Friday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Loe. Corporal Seto Chung; Privates Ho Hor Leung, Mak Siu Ting, and Mak Pui Chi.

Saturday, 7.30-9.30 p.m., Sergeant So Siu On; Privates Ho Tso Siu, Tsang Kon Sang, and Chiu Fa Sang.

Ignorance of Disease.

A woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with neglecting to report a case of small pox to the authorities. The defendant said she did not know it was small pox, but Inspector Lammont said that whether she knew or not it was a curious thing that the people in the house should all have cleared out. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

who succeeds him, Jellicoe is a pattern of all that is best in the Navy. Having himself held the supreme command for over two years, he knows what must be the relation of the Admiralty to the command at sea, and that is perhaps the greatest advantage that will result from his appointment. He knows well, also, what is the relation of the Navy to land operations, for he commanded the Naval Brigade in the relief of the Peking Legations, when he was severely wounded, and he has the greatest admiration for the sister service. Therefore he will bring to the War Council the ripe experience and prepared understanding which are required in the direction of great naval and military operations. We may hope that he will be allowed an authoritative voice in the conduct of the war, which, hitherto, has been wanting, on the side of the Navy, from the councils of the Allies.

Sir John Jellicoe's successor in command of the Grand Fleet is a man of different mould. Admiral Sir David Beatty possesses the fire of a supreme energy, and has won popularity wherever he has gone. The dogged courage with which he attacked the German Fleet in the battle of the Jutland Bank, the tenacity with which he held his grip, are typical of the English character, and Sir David Beatty became deservedly immensely popular in the country. His officers were enthusiastic in their zeal to create all that he expected from them. The Battle Cruiser Fleet under his command became inspired with a wonderful heroism, and was ready for any service it might be called to.

It is the great advantage of Sir David Beatty that he now succeeds Sir John Jellicoe, in whose hands the Grand Fleet has been tuned through more than two years to a high pitch of ordered efficiency. The organization has been completed, and the days of anxiety which threw such an immense and anxious work upon Sir John Jellicoe in the early days of the war do not return. But Sir David Beatty succeeds to a command greater than ever fell to any naval officer except his predecessor, and we may be sure that he will hold and exercise it with that firm and energizing control which is so valuable in naval warfare.

HONGKONG POLICE.

More News from the Front.

Further news has been received from France of the doings of some of the members of the Hongkong Police Force, who went home to serve in the forces, a letter from Sgt. A. Pattison, of King Horse, having been received by Sergeant Boulger.

Sergeant Pattison says, that, at the time of writing, he had just left Drury, who is serving with the K.B.C., Drury having been staying in the same village for two days. The letter goes on:— "His corps has just gone back for a rest after just being 'over the top' in the recent success. He gave me quite a lot of information about the other boys of his regiment, Wakeford, Wilson, Carpenter, Paine and Allchurch, all being killed, while Spillet, Barnett and Bloor are at 'Blighty,' wounded. Spillet is slightly wounded, but the other two are pretty bad. Bloor is in the 2nd Battalion as a machine-gun sergeant. Shaftain is at home and he has been awarded the D.C.M. Drury is wearing the Military Medal and three stripes. He had his photo taken along with Clarke, Didsbury, Hutchins and myself. I shall send you one when they are finished. Didsbury was doing troop-cook's work when he hurt his hand, and he has been sent down to the base with a poisoned hand.

"Speed and Hedge are still at Longford. Hedge is due out any time now. Speed, I am afraid, will never see France. He is not to ride, with his knee being so bad, and he has not passed the riding school. He came out of hospital only last week, so I am informed by letter. The boys in the K.E.H. are all going strong and in the best of health. "The weather has broken now and we get it very cold, especially at nights. It's quite different to old Hongkong.

"We are having a lot of German wounded through here just now, and do you know they are treated the same as our own men. They sail past in the cars all smiles and band waves; indeed, they all seem to be jolly pleased to be captured. But there, I don't suppose this will interest you, for you will see it all in the papers before this letter reaches you.

"I think I told you in my last letter that Hutchins had been transferred to the R.E.'s. Well, he came back a few days ago, and now Reynolds has gone to the R.E., but it is only for a while."

The letter concludes by wishing all the members of the Force at Hongkong the best of luck and a happy New Year.

SAKURA BEER



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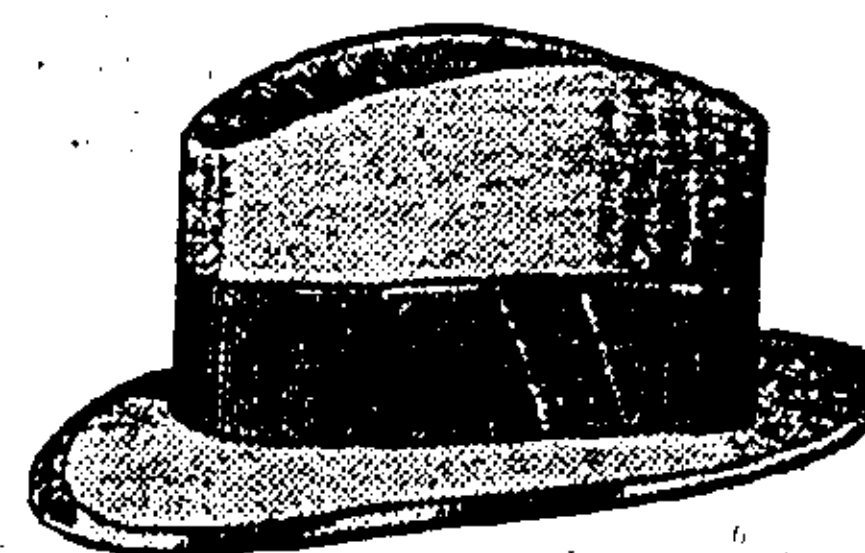
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Steamships. Captain Leaving. Hallan..... [A. E. Hodgins...] TUES. 9th Jan. at 11 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

U.S. Shipbuilding Materials for Norwegian yards.

The "Norwegian" Shipping Gazette" at tea that the managing director of Foregrund's shipbuilding yard has just returned from a visit to the United States to buy shipbuilding materials, and he reports that as much as is required can be obtained from there, but that for prompt deliveries the prices will be so high that imports from there will be prohibitive at the present building prices. For longer and later deliveries material can be obtained at reasonable prices.

Japanese Ship Ing.

The total number of Japanese steamers, as on November 30 last, is 448 with aggregate gross tonnage of 1,424,212. The principal Japanese shipowners having in their possession vessels aggregating over 10,000 in gross tonnage are stated as follows:

No. Tons.	No. Tons.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha 93 456,289	Osaka Shosen Kaisha 56 185,517
Toyo Kisen Kaisha 11 94,844	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 11 35,072
Nissan Kisen Kaisha 12 39,663	S. Nakamura 9 29,966
Yamashita S.S. Co. 9 27,360	Tatsuna 7 19,343
Tachida 7 19,075	Hachiuma 7 18,696
Itaya 6 18,362	Okezaki 7 18,350
Harada 6 18,211	G. Katsuda 5 17,106
Fishimori S.S. Co. 4 16,95	Mitsubishi Co. 6 16,044
Dept. of Agri. & Com. 5 14,886	M. Naruse 3 13,076
Financial Dept 6 12,821	N. Hiroumi 4 11,631
K. Kusakabe 6 10,435	

Back to Wooden Ships.

A notable fact is that the past year has witnessed the revival of wood shipbuilding in America, owing to the abnormal demand for steel. Since the beginning of 1916 Lloyd's Committee have considered proposals for the construction of several vessels to be built of wood, ranging from 100 to over 300 ft in length, the dimensions generally being similar to those of the four five and six-masted schooners built in the United States, the largest of which are 320 ft in length and 5 ft in breadth. Several of these wooden vessels are being built on the Pacific Coast for use in the lumber trade of Australia. The principal wood used is Oregon pine or Douglas fir, found in great abundance on the Pacific slope. Steel reinforcements are introduced in the larger vessels at the keel and gunwale and at the various decks for giving the necessary longitudinal strength to the structure. In addition to the sail power the vessels are fitted with single or twin screw oil engines for auxiliary use when necessary, donkey boilers being supplied for working winlasses and winches. Some of the larger boats will, however, be propelled by steam power alone.—"Engineering."

Japanese Sales and Charters.

The Yone Maru, which has just been completed at Kobe for Norwegian owners and renamed the Loevi, is a steamer of 11,044 tons deadweight, in the construction of which Scotch steel has been employed fitted with Parsons geared turbines, and steaming 14 knots. For this vessel £382,000 was paid, representing nearly £25 a ton. Arrangements were recently made for her re-sale for £460,000, or nearly £42 a ton, following the reaction in the Norwegian market, the contract was cancelled. It is significant that the Norwegian War Risk's Insurance Association raises objections to vessels of this high class which have been built in Japan coming to European waters. A fine cargo steamer of 8,800 tons deadweight, which has just been completed in Japan, is reported to have been sold to Japanese owners for £42 a ton, or nearly £370,000. It is an enormous price, according to all previous ideas. But Japan, being unable to secure steel from this country owing to the needs of the munition factories, is having to pay enormous prices for steel in the United States. The price of steel plates at Pittsburgh is now stated to be as much as £25 a ton, and the sea freight to Japan £8 a ton. Before the war plates were sold in Europe and delivered in Japan for an inclusive charge of £26 a ton. While the cost of material remain on their present levels, and Japan's shipbuilders are not high, Japanese builders are not likely to build cheap steamers.

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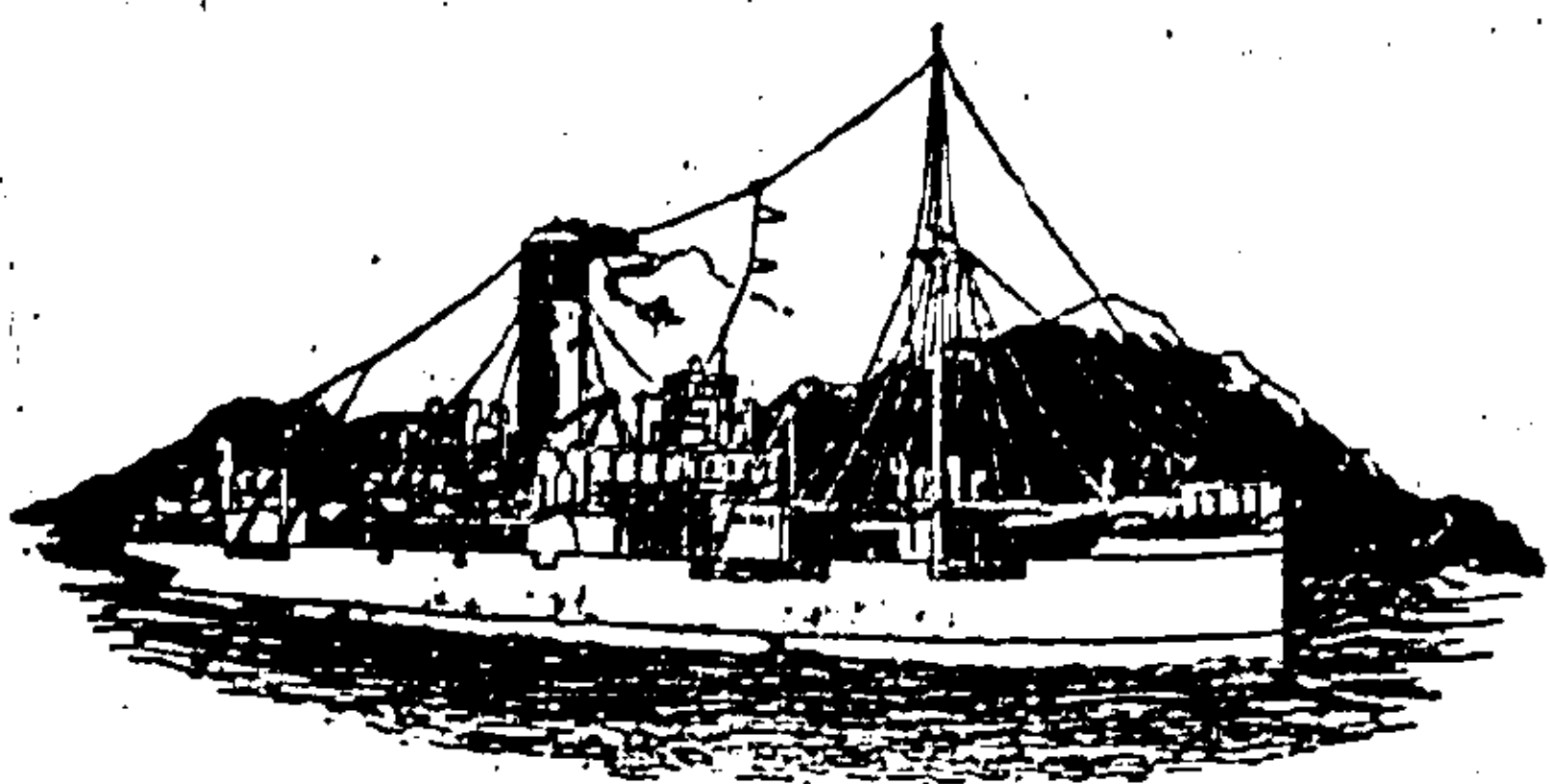
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8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

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Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
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Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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Ball O E J Morris Mrs G W
Bellis Mrs E R Macdonald Major D
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Hongkong, 1st January, 1917.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.GENERAL MEDICAL
COUNCIL.

Tribute to Women Doctors.

Sir Donald MacAlister, at the General Medical Council meeting said that to meet effectively the grave evils disclosed in a report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases fresh legislation would be needed. Fresh legislation was also required in the public interest to remedy the deficiencies of the Dentists Act, 1878. The anomalies of the existing situation had been forcibly brought to the notice of the Government by the attempts to protect soldiers and the public against danger through the indiscriminate use of drugs like cocaine. As long as any unregistered and unqualified person might call himself a "person practising dentistry," or call his shop a "dental surgery," and, in virtue of this assumption, claim to be supplied with the drug from the nation's stock, so long would the best-intentioned effort to regulate the supply or restrict its use to instructed and responsible practitioners encounter difficulties that might prove insuperable.

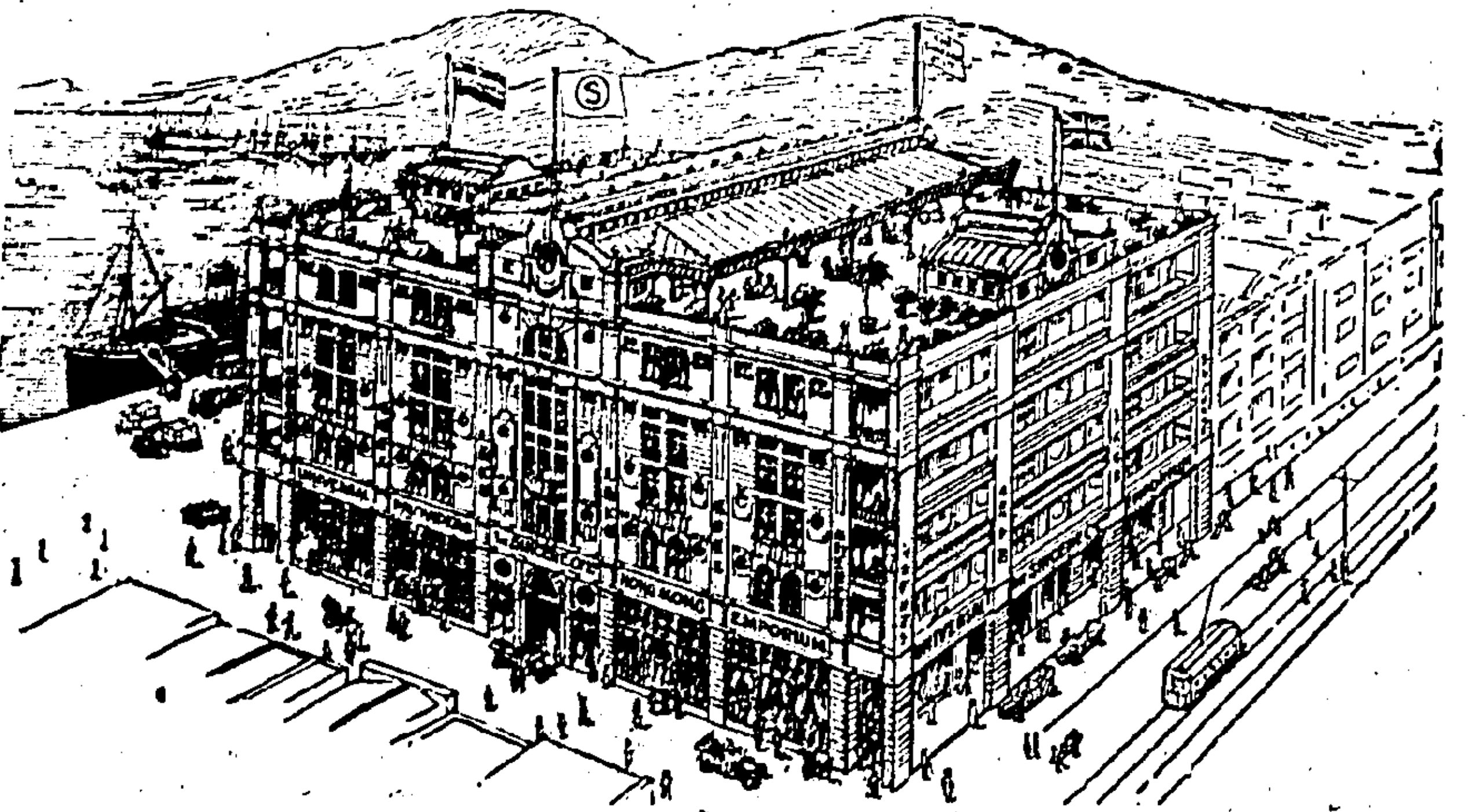
Sir Donald allotted high praise to what he described as the admirable services rendered by women doctors both at home and abroad. They had, he said, abundantly justified their admission to the register, and it was plain that they would take an increasing share in professional life and work. The large augmentation in the number of women students preparing for medical qualification sufficiently indicated that women appreciated the opportunity for national service now open to them. Those qualified, if they could not serve with the ambulance at the front, could and did liberate men who were wanted there by serving at the military hospitals at the bases, both here and on the Continent. The military authorities were specially desirous to employ more of them in hospitals for the troops at home, and were willing to give them considerable freedom of choice with respect to the command to which they were attached. He commended the appeal to all women practitioners physically fit for such duty, and he felt certain that they would gallantly respond.

In a discussion on the position of uncertified midwives, Sir Donald MacAlister warned practitioners that willfully abetting uncertified midwives to evade the law would be dealt with as professional misconduct deserved. "A menace to public health," was the phrase used by Sir Francis Champey during the discussion. "If," he said, "we do not take steps to avoid the modern conception of things, and do not put the Midwives Act into proper force, we shall return to the conditions which the Act was intended to avoid."

The practice of some qualified medical men in the matter of notification was ordered to be considered in private.

Alluding to the medical profession and the war, Sir Donald MacAlister said: "When peace and victory came the medical service at home and in the field would be credited with a proud share in the final result. The maintenance of the supply of male students in training for medical commissions in his Majesty's Forces had been under serious consideration during the summer recess. He had called the attention of the military authorities to the shortage of students in the second and third year, and the Army Council, before the beginning of the present medical session, issued orders to the effect that registered medical students, not classed as fit for general service, were to be relegated to the reserve, on condition that, while left to continue their professional studies, they enrolled themselves in an Officers Training corps, and attended therein a prescribed military course of instruction. The call for fresh supplies of trained and qualified practitioners to meet the needs of our ever-growing Forces was more insistent now than when last the Council met. Under the Military Service Act, every practitioner of military age and fit for service was liable to be called to the combatant ranks, unless he received a commission as a medical officer in the King's Forces, or was otherwise conditionally exempted from inquiry by one of the Professional Committees. The Committees had to decide what men could be spared from civil practice for military service. They had also to protect the interests of those who were absent on duty with the Forces. If the voluntary organisation of the profession, which had attained so gratifying a measure of success in this country should, by reason of their defection, fail to meet all the requirements of the medical services, they might have to face some form of legislative compulsion for districts that were backward in their response to the calls of patriotism. It might even be that increased disciplinary powers might be conferred on the Council, in order that it might be the better able to deal with individual cases of unfaithfulness to the special duty imposed upon medical practitioners by the present national emergency.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Donald MacAlister alluded to the increased responsibility of the profession in giving certificates of fitness or unfitness in connection with recruiting, the organization of labor, relief, pensions and insurance, and said the added burden of labour in war time would appear to have induced some to relax their vigilance. Several important Government departments had communicated that this impression existed in some parts of the country among public authorities, and the council had issued a warning note that a practitioner giving untrue, misleading, or improper certificates was liable to be removed from the register.

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VOLUNTEERS TO STOP IN CIVIL LIFE.

Lord Derby Explains New Conditions of Service.

A full explanation of the Volunteers Bill was given by Lord Derby in the House of Lords on November 30. The chief points of the conditions of service were:—

No man would be asked to leave his civil employment. Grants, uniform and equipment would be provided on each man attaining a certain standard of efficiency.

Each man must attend 40 drills in three months, and afterwards ten drills a month.

No age limit would be imposed, but men would have to pass the medical standard known as C1. Each battalion would have a paid adjutant, paid sergeant-major, and paid colour-sergeant-instructor of musketry.

The Volunteer movement was started, said Lord Derby, as a sort of safety valve of patriotism, and it had been kept up with enthusiasm.

But if the Volunteers were to be relied on to occupy the place the Government desired they should have in the scheme of home defence they must fulfil two conditions—the Government should know that they could rely on them at all times, and they should achieve such efficiency that they could be relied upon with confidence.

It was the intention to impose no conditions that would necessitate a man leaving his civil employment. All the drilling and training would be done near the men's homes.

He could not conceive a Volunteer desiring to leave the force except for very good reasons, but it was necessary to lay down that no man entering into the agreement should be allowed to leave during the war except under certain conditions.

Men who entered into agreements would be known as Section A men, and would receive pecuniary grants. Those who joined this section would receive uniform and equipment at the public expense when they had attained a certain standard of efficiency. One condition would be that they must have attended 40 drills in three months. When a Volunteer was efficient a capitation grant would be issued. He would also be asked to keep up his efficiency and to do ten drills a month—so long as he was in the force.

Although there was no age limit, a Volunteer would have to comply with the medical standard known as C1. He must be free from organic disease, be able to stand garrison service conditions, march five miles, shoot well in glasses, and hear well.

As to the financial assistance which the Government was prepared to give, the Territorial Force Associations of each county would be organized, and through them payments of grants would be made. They would be asked to form sub-committees, to which Volunteers would be co-opted to help in running the Volunteer forces of their particular districts. To them £2 would be paid in respect of every member of Section A as soon as he was pressed. The first charge on that sum would be to provide a uniform. Riffs would be issued as they became available.

It was proposed to give each battalion a paid adjutant, a paid sergeant-major, and a paid colour-sergeant-instructor of musketry. They would be provided from men who had served at the front but who were unable to undertake further field service.

Viscount French said that altogether he had inspected more than 100,000 volunteers and he had formed a very favourable impression as to their value for home defence. Many of them had permanently taken charge of vulnerable points and had enabled a saving to be made in the establishment of the Royal Defence Corps.

Alcock had been said about the possibility of replacing the Royal Defence Corps by the Volunteers. This had been tried on a limited scale, but in the present undeveloped state the Volunteer force could not, he feared, do more in this direction. When it got into

KAISER AVOIDS EMPEROR'S FUNERAL.

Vienna Believes he Feared Assassination.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—A Berlin official telegram says:—"The German Emperor arrived in Vienna yesterday morning, but returned in the evening. Owing to a cold which he has not yet overcome, the Kaiser, on medical advice, was obliged to abandon his intention of attending the great funeral, though he refused to renounce his duty of bidding farewell personally, and as supreme lord of the Allied German forces, to the deceased ruler, his loyal friend."—Reuter.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—The Kaiser's flying visit has been a severe disappointment to Vienna, where it is generally believed the excuse that he is suffering from a chill is not true. It is more probable that the Emperor feared the possibility of an attempt on his life, and was also reluctant to show himself publicly for fear of the impression it might make on the Viennese people.

It is recalled that the Kaiser refused to attend the funeral of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in 1914.—Exchange.

Berne, Nov. 29.—The will of the Emperor Francis Joseph was opened on the morning after his death to ascertain whether it contained directions as to his burial. It was found to contain the provision for a legacy of a million kronen (£50,000) to the actress Mme. Katharine Schraat. This lady was closely connected with the Emperor for many years, and was known as the uncrowned Empress.

This part of the will is dated some years back, while other clauses have been added during the war. His granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth, inherits the same sum as Mme. Schraat.—Wireless Press.

ANOTHER CAVELL ATROCITY.

French Nurse Murdered by von Bissing.

Paris, Nov. 30.—Confirmation has just been received in Paris of the murder of a Frenchwoman, Mme. Moressee, by the Germans in Brussels. The crime was perpetrated in similar circumstances to that of Edith Cavell, and at about the same epoch, her execution having taken place on February 29 last.

This victim of German brutality was the wife of a Brussels journalist, and, according to a letter received from Holland by her relatives, who live near Paris, her ardent patriotism—she was a nurse, like Edith Cavell, in a military hospital—had earned for her the cruel spite of the invaders.

Charges were trumped up against her to give von Bissing the long-sought pretext to bring her to judgment and execution. Mme. Moressee met her end heroically. She leaves a daughter, who is still in Brussels.

M. Degniture, father of Mme. Moressee, says the news overweighs him, but does not surprise him. His daughter was of a frank, outspoken character, and he imagines that, revolted by some act of German brutality, she spoke her mind too freely.

sound working order he hoped many battalions would be able to undertake the work of guarding vulnerable points in their own neighbourhood.

The war had levied a terrible tax on the manhood of the country, and every willing man of whatever age capable of bearing a rifle, throwing a bomb, and marching a few miles in military equipment should be made ready to take his part in the home defence and enable us to send every man able to do efficient service abroad.

The Bill was read a second time.

WELSH COAL CRISIS.

Government Negotiations.

The Board of Trade negotiations for a settlement of the wage dispute in the South Wales coalfield were resumed yesterday. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith met the full executive of the Miners' Federation, including Messrs. J. Winstone, president; T. Richards, M.P., secretary; Vernon Hartshorn, George Barker, A. O'Leary, J. Manning, and E. Thomas.

There was considerable discussion of the men's proposals, and the leaders were asked to state their attitude towards certain proposals, the acceptance of which would place the coal mining industry of South Wales in much the same position as controlled establishments under the Munitions Act. The men's representatives stood firm to their principal demand—the immediate concession of a 15 per cent. advance in wages. The discussions were continued until half-past seven, when the proceedings were adjourned until this morning.

The representatives of the coalowners arrived at the Board of Trade Office shortly before six o'clock, and stayed for more than an hour, leaving shortly before the men. There was no joint meeting of the parties.

In conversation after the meeting, representatives of the men stated that the proposals of the Government lacked definiteness. They were asked to state their attitude towards certain things rather than to discuss actual proposals. "The only thing that is definite is that we are demanding 15 per cent. and mean to have it."

A Bitter Experience.

The Board of Trade has found wisdom in the bitter experience of the past eighteen months. The incompleteness of the original agreement, with its vital omission of an equivalent selling price to the new standard wage, has been made the opportunity for new and enlarged demands made possible by national circumstances, and the urgent demand for Welsh coal. An impartial observer, who wishes to state the facts clearly and dispassionately, has to admit that the responsibility for the various crises does not rest entirely with the men. There are faults on both sides—faults of temperament. Unhappily, the coalowners' representatives are as prone as anybody else to take advantage of any little technicality which they believe can be used to their profit. This has brought into the relations of the parties an atmosphere of mistrust—there is always a feeling that one side is seeking to get an advantage at the expense of the other. The officials of the Board of Trade have now put their finger on this fault, which has resulted in settlements being made the jumping-off ground for another crisis, and are acting with a larger measure of caution.

In the conversations which Sir H. Llewellyn Smith had with the Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation on Friday he spoke of the setting up of machinery for the adjustment of differences and the settlement of disputes arising out of the signed agreement between the coalowners and the men, but there was no indication of the nature of the proposed machinery.

It was, however, made clear that the Board of Trade men, so far as is humanly possible, to devise machinery which will cover all the points of dispute which can be raised by the ingenuity of the parties, and yet provide an automatic means of settlement.

The men are pressing for the immediate concession of 15 per cent. advance, leaving the other proposals which they submitted to the Board of Trade on Friday—Independent audit of the coalowners' books, payment for small coal, equivalent selling price to standard wage, and other matters—for future negotiations by the Conciliation Board. The experience of the past eighteen months is not such as to cause the Board of Trade willingly to accept that policy without safeguards. It is obvious that the many points included in the men's case cannot be irrevocably adjusted in a mere temporary agreement to obviate a stoppage of production, but the

method by which they shall be adjusted can properly be made a part of the settlement.

Men's Warning.

Time is the essence of the present negotiations. The men's representatives warned the Board of Trade in the conversation of Friday that a failure to concede the demand for 15 per cent. advance might mean the closing of the pits on Friday morning. In the present temper of the men I believe even that extreme action is within the realm of possibility. There is a universal feeling throughout the coalfield, which has inflamed the men's minds, that the owners are making huge profits, and the men seem ready to take any action—not to bring down prices, but to secure what they speak of as their share of the plunder. Therein lies the necessity of quick action on the part of the Board of Trade in effecting a settlement of the wage demand, and, at the same time, of so framing the terms as to ensure agreement on the numerous outstanding points in the men's case.

I am inclined to the belief that the men's demand for an independent audit of the coalowners' books will be conceded. This would set at rest the suspicions which exist among the men with respect to the coalowners' statements as to the increase in the cost of stores, &c. The coalowners have on several occasions stated that their only wish is to maintain the relative financial position between selling prices, and profit. With the present high price of coal the men believe that this would give them the 15 per cent. asked for, and something more. Of course, with all respect to Mr. Finlay Gibson, the coalowners' secretary, who puts their case with great ability, the men will certainly rule out, as the Board of Trade is likely also to rule out, the claim for the inclusion of income-tax, and excess profits tax, as items in the cost of production. Those are charges upon profit, and will have to be dealt with quite separately from working and management costs.

The Real Remedy.

The claim for payment of small coal stands in another category. The owners' explanation will be that a higher wage rate per ton was fixed because only large coal is paid for. But one has to consider the effect of the system on the minds of the workmen. They notice the largely increased selling price of small coal, which is now about 17s 9d per ton, and contend that they are receiving no payment whatever for this part of their coal output. It is no use the employers, the Board of Trade, or anyone else telling the men that the tonnage rate is higher because payment is restricted to the output of large coal. The real remedy is a readjustment of the tonnage rate, either on the basis of a uniform payment for the whole production, as is done in other mining districts, or a dual system under which separate tonnage rates are fixed both for large and small coal. But the coalowners can hardly be expected to welcome a readjustment at this moment, when selling prices are high and the supply vital to the country's requirements. The men have chosen, from their own viewpoint, the most opportune moment for raising the issue.

There is one other factor in the labour problem in the South Wales coalfield which no one can afford to ignore—the political and economic situation. There is a large section among the workmen who are, to put it mildly, not hot-foot for a settlement. They see in the present national crisis an opportunity of pushing their own political views to fruition. They are not apatriotic; they are not enemies of their country. A good deal of nonsense has been written about the South Wales miner, and one has only to state the facts to refute these slanders. The South Wales miner responded loyally in the early days of the war to the call for men. Some of the miners' leaders, such as Messrs. Watts, Morgan, and Gill, are on active service, some of other leaders are fighting or have fallen. But it would be fatuous to ignore the existence of a large section among the workmen who are anxious to end—not to mend—the private ownership and management of mines. The larger of these sections—there are two of them—favour the nationalization

THE PENSIONS DIFFICULTY.

Admiralty Included.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the experts, the Government have decided not to withdraw the Board of Pensions Bill, with which the House of Commons dealt so severely on Monday. They have adopted this course partly through considerations of time, but mainly because they consider that the new scheme can be quite conveniently engrafted upon the present measure. The revised plan was drawn up by the members of the Cabinet in the course of yesterday, and last evening an agreement was reached on all substantial points with the members of Parliament interested in the problem.

1. The Pension Bill will consist of the Paymaster-General (Mr. Arthur Henderson), who will, of course, be the Minister responsible to Parliament. But he will be assisted in a purely advisory capacity by the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Dr. Macdonald), the Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Hayes Fisher), and the Financial Secretary to the War Office (Mr. H. W. Forster).

2. The Admiralty is to come into the scheme.

3. The Statutory Committee also will be included.

4. Immediately the Board is established the Pension Minister will undertake the redrafting of the Royal warrants. The remodelled bill is to be considered by the House of Commons in Committee to-morrow. It is hoped that the stage will only occupy one sitting, and in that event the report and third reading will be taken next Monday, and the measure reach the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The new arrangement completely satisfies Mr. Hogge, who, as a member of the Parliamentary Pensions Committee, is responsible for the important change. In conversation last night Mr. Hogge remarked that the revised scheme meant one Minister, one building, and one control. All these advantages he felt sure would commend themselves to the approval of the public.

MR. HENDERSON'S SALARY.

Offered to Join the Cabinet Without Pay.

In a debate on the Pensions Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Henderson, referring to a suggestion that his salary as President ought to be more than £2,000 a year, said the question of salary was one that concerned his successor more than himself. When he was invited to join the Cabinet he offered to come in without any salary whatever.

They had, however, to make provision for the future, and the Bill fixed the salary which would be paid to the President of the Board of Pensions. Provision was made in the Bill for the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary, and as soon as the Bill became law he intended, with the approval of the Prime Minister, to appoint that official.

Mr. Bosnian: So long as the chairman of the Pensions Board is a member of this House there is no necessity for a Parliamentary Secretary.

Mr. Henderson said if that were the view of the House it should be indicated to the Prime Minister in the proper way, and no doubt the Prime Minister would give him the chance of continuing the Office of Labour Adviser, or of taking up the position of Pensions Minister without a Parliamentary Secretary. He had very little doubt as to which position he would prefer to take.

of mines. They believe that under State ownership the workmen would receive a larger share of the profits. The other section is avowedly Syndicalist, and aims at the ownership of the mines by the workmen. This political factor cannot be overlooked in any labour crisis in the Welsh coalfield.

ESCAPED GERMANS CAPTURED.

Fugitives Found at a Boarding House.

Through the suspicions of a boardinghouse-keeper becoming awakened, two of the three fugitives from Islington internment camp—L. Graeme Scott and Edward Hodgson—were recaptured in a Bloomsbury boarding-house.

Ferdinand Kehrhan, the third man, who has a hunchback appearance, is still at large.

Two days ago Scotland Yard received information that Scott had driven to the residence of a doctor in the West-end, and this put them on the track of the two men. It is due to Mrs. Rose, a Clapham-road landlady, that their capture took place when it did. She was asked by the two men late on Wednesday night if she could let them have two rooms, but as her house was full she referred the strangers to a boarding-house in Bernard-street, Bloomsbury. Some time after the description which had been published of the missing men occurred to her, and then she informed the police.

Meanwhile the two men had gone to the Bernard-street house, and had again been referred to the Clinton Hall Pension, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, where they secured two rooms from Mrs. Harrison, after Hodgson had claimed acquaintance with her on the ground that he had stayed with her sister some years ago.

Mrs. Harrison states that the men did not return the registration forms she gave them to fill up. During the night she heard one of the men moving about the house, and left her room to ask what he was doing. He said he had been into his friend's room once or twice to see how he was.

"I was awakened by a bulldog lantern shining on my bed. One of the lodgers had let them in, and they had come straight to my room. 'We want the two men who came here last night,' said the detective. 'Do you know who they are?' I replied 'No.' I took them to their rooms and saw the men arrested."

The arrest was effected shortly after 3 a.m. by Detective-inspector Ball and Detective-sergeant Simmonds, of Hunter-street Police-station, with whom the Clapham police had communicated. At first both men denied that they were the wanted men, but after a search of their papers and personal property they admitted the fact. Apparently the only luggage they had brought was contained in a brown paper parcel, the suit case which Scott took away from the prison being missing. Scott was wearing a dark suit, grey overcoat, and green velvet hat, and Hodgson a grey overcoat, with a grey hat. Apparently the latter had made an effort to disguise himself, for he had shaved off his beard and most of his moustache.

It is stated that both men are to be sent to another camp and will not return to Islington.

Scott's father, Lieut. Col. Lothian Kerr Scott, O.B., who has an intense faith in his son's innocence, at Farnborough, Hampshire, made the following statement to a representative of the "Daily Sketch":—

"It is a ghastly mistake. They are mixing up before the war and after the war. If he is a spy, why did they not put him up against the wall and shoot him when first they caught him? If he is 'dangerous,' why did they not keep him under lock and key?"

"I know his actions, and the motives which prompted them. He was a journalist first and last. His one and only idea was to bring about a better understanding between this country and Germany."

"While in Amsterdam he was warned against returning to England; on the ground that he would be arrested. He returned within a week. Is that the action of a spy?"

"His one great fault was that he did not break with Germany on August 4, 1914. That he did not was imprudent. It was no crime. I strongly deplore the action that he has, since that date, done anything, either there or elsewhere, to further German newspaper propaganda."

PARTNER OR FOKI?

Interesting Summary Court Case.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), sitting in the Summary Court this morning, heard a case in which a Chinese, said as a partner of a firm, declared that he was only a foki and not liable for the debt. The litigants were the San Yik firm of 153, The Vaux Road Central, and Leung Liu, a trader, the amount of the claim being \$221.24, alleged to be balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

Mr. Davidson gave the date on which the goods were sold, and said they were purchased by the Kwong Hok Lung firm, which was really defendant's business. Previous to this, payments had been made for goods sold and defendant had personally paid the bills. In December, 1914, the shop was closed, and later defendant opened another shop under a different name. Even then defendant made two further payments on the account owed by the Kwong Hok Lung. The householders' registration return showed the defendant to be the occupier of the Kwong Hok Lung's premises.

Mr. Goldring, for the defence, contended that his client was only a foki of the firm. He had made payments on behalf of his masters, and when he engaged the premises he did so on behalf of his masters. As regards the registration return, that was filled up by the landlord, who put down the defendant's name because defendant had engaged the premises. Evidence was then called for plaintiff.

£172,000 FOR SCARBOROUGH.

Money for Government's War Obligations.

A second reading has been given in the House of Commons to the Government War Obligations Bill, the primary object of which, Mr. McKinnon Wood explained, was to provide money to enable the Government to "carry out certain undertakings which they had entered into in connection with the war."

The practice of Parliament was to find money for the outbreak year only, but as though anybody would see that in the conduct of a war it was necessary to make provision extending beyond the year. The object of the Bill was to give persons with whom the Government had entered into contracts the right to come to Parliament and obtain payment in respect of contracts which could not be completed within the year.

The Bill also covered a proposed loan to the town of Scarborough, which was badly bombed before there was any Government insurance. The Local Government Board, with the consent of the Treasury, agreed to guarantee a loan of £172,000. There were other towns which also suffered seriously from bombardment, but they were not in exactly the same position, and their claims were now being considered by the Local Government Board and the Treasury.

Several members complained that they were being asked to vote for a Bill of which they knew nothing, and Sir Edward Carson said the whole procedure was a farce. It would be much better, he added, and laughter, to let the Government pass a Bill giving them power to levy at the war continued to enter into any contract and obligations they liked.

Mr. Pringle moved the adjournment of the debate as a protest, but the motion was negatived without a division.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Kowloon. FURNISHED ROOM. Board and Bed. Apply 216, Hong Kong Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank is extending its business relations in the Far East by cultivating the support of clients that have hitherto obtained from using outside banking facilities. At a meeting held recently of the directors of the bank's branches in Siberia, at Novo-Nikolaevsk, it was resolved to invite the Siberian co-operative societies to use the bank. According to the Siberian special conditions will be formulated, based on those obtaining in Altai, where the local co-operative union works with the Russo-Asiatic Bank branch there.

Japan's German Imports.

The direct importation of German goods into Japan has of course ceased since the outbreak of the war, but there are still some imports arriving through neutral countries such as the United States and China. According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo), the total German imports from January to the end of October last amounted in value to ¥2,980,976.

The largest item was aniline dyes the value of which amounted to no less than ¥2,313,633 out of that total. Other commodities were:—

Iron goods	¥ 410,694
Machinery	98,028
Palp	33,236
Woolen yarn	30,894
Woolen cloth and serges	28,008
Paper	23,493
Rails	5,798
Locomotives and vehicles	3,725
Hides and leather	1,591

Commercial and Produce

Markets.
London, Nov. 22.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open Market rate for short loans is now 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5.0.16 per cent. The Silver market has been firm on buying orders for the East and also for the Mint, and bars are now quoted at 34 9.18d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market there is not much doing but quotations are firm. The British and Chinese Corporation have declared a dividend at 5 per cent. The China Tea market has been more active, and prices are firm to dealer. In Ceylon there is a small business passing at previous rates. The Sugar market maintains a firm tone, and full prices have been realised. Peppers have been strong and advancing. Rice is in good demand at firm rates. The market for Manila Hemp has been firm, with a good business at advancing prices. Plantation Rubber has been firmer, Standard No. 1 Crepe being quoted 2s. 8 1/2d. per lb. and Smoked Sheet 2s. 3 1/2d. Fine Hard Para is 3s. 4d. per lb. Straits Tin is £188 15s. to £189 for cash, and £190 5s. to £190 10s. for three months' delivery.

Future of Antimony.
In a long paper dealing with the price of metals after the war, read before a meeting of the National Hardware Association (U.S.A.), and which is printed by the Mining Journal (London), Mr. Charles S. Trench, president of the American Metal Market, made the following reference to antimony:—Antimony being a comparatively unimportant metal, in the sense that it is used in such small doses for all peaceful purposes, requires no detailed discussion. It is its use for war munitions, particularly shrapnel that has brought it into the lime-light during the past two years, and the inability of the world to increase the output at the same rate as the increased demand was the cause of the unexampled rise in prices. With the opening of the war an embargo was placed on antimony by England, and we have had to depend on China and Japan for our supplies. In the early part of 1916 antimony was selling at 800 per cent. higher than when the war started, but it has since declined to 15 cents (gold), as against an average price of about 7 1/2 cents for the six years ended 1913. The production of antimony in the Far East has been more than doubled, and as there will be large excess of supplies after the war, the price will inevitably decline to a level of around 5 cents per lb. Like tin, but unlike most of the other

PRUSSIA'S MEAT SUPPLY.

No Increase of Rations.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has been supplied from Berlin with an elaborate account of the organization of the meat supply. The article is obviously an official defence, intended to show, first, that the organization is now perfect, secondly that there is no "profiteering," and, thirdly, that it would be undesirable to increase the meat rations. The communication of the article to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is doubtless due to the dissatisfaction on all these points which prevails in the anti-agrarian circles for which the *Frankfurter* Jewish organ caters.

After liberal admissions of the usual kind about the mistakes of the past—especially the excessive slaughtering of both pigs and cattle and the failure of the attempt to solve this problem simply by means of a compulsory syndicate of dealers—the existing system is described. The basis of calculations is the quantity of meat required by each local authority to meet the authorized demands of the local holders of meat tickets. Purchases are made in the open market as far as practicable, and organization has to do the rest. Dealers buy from the producers and deliver to the local representatives of the "Cattle Dealers' Union." Superior authorities—graduated down from a supreme "Prussian Meat Office"—determine the distribution for Army, Navy, and civil population. As to profits, it is declared that the total commission and costs amount to only 7 per cent. of the price paid to the producer. The actual purchaser is not allowed more than 2 per cent., and there is a very small commission to the main dealers, who have to give credit and arrange transport. It is positively declared that no party to the transactions can "any longer" make excessive profits. The writer describes the organization in the Province of Posen as a model of accuracy and economy, and then argues that, excellent though the whole system is, it is impossible to increase the meat ration without, on the one hand, endangering the maintenance of an adequate stock of cattle both for the present and future, and on the other hand endangering the meat supply. The article concludes:—

"It is difficult to balance the interests, but it must be agreed that a system looking only to the present would do harm. During the war, which has been rich in surprises, we have already had very bad experience of this, and bitter reproaches have often been made because there has been too little thought of the future. Our stock of cattle is at present so good that we need not be anxious about our ability to hold out. But there is no room for experiments. It would not serve the common interests if the food situation were made easier to-day and tomorrow, and then there had to be more severe restrictions the day after tomorrow. Stability is the most important thing in the feeding of the people."

Malaya and Men for the Front.
We are not at liberty to mention at this stage the details of the new scheme—which Major-General Ridout promised would shortly be made public—in connection with active service in Europe or elsewhere by men in Malaya, but we have reason to believe the authorities have at last hit upon a solution which should prove acceptable to everybody concerned. If this is so, we must congratulate Major-General Ridout, who has devoted earnest consideration to a most important question, which has been exercising the minds of the European community in the Straits and States, ever since the farther calls on British manhood were made at home—*Pineau Gazette*.

metals, the price of antimony has no effect on the consumption and the fact that the metal is cheap will not increase its use, and the market will be determined almost entirely by the cost of production, which is not over 5 cents in China.

ENEMY PROPERTY SALES.

A Point from the Paris Resolutions.

There is an important aspect of the Nigerian sales as decided on by the Government, to which, we think, public attention has been insufficiently directed. It is true that the point was raised in the course of the debate in the House of Commons. In these busy days, however, the actual position of affairs is apt to be overlooked, particularly when the explanation is to be found mainly in a report of the proceedings in Parliament. The resolution, it will be recalled, was moved by Mr. Leslie Scott, member for the Exchange Division of Liverpool in the following terms:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, where enemy properties and businesses in Crown Colonies and Protectorates are offered for sale, provision should be made for securing that such properties and businesses should be sold only to natural born British subjects, or companies wholly British."

We have previously noted and commented on the addendum introduced into the condition of sale, giving the Colonial Secretary power to reject a proposed purchaser. But it remains to be seen whether or not the action of the Government is opposed to the intentions expressed in the Paris Resolutions, one of which reads as follows:

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

It is manifest that this agreement cannot be carried out by allowing our natural resources to get into the hands of neutrals. Mr. Heslin, in the debate on Mr. Leslie Scott's motion, put this point with his usual perspicacity. He said:—

In view of the resolutions unanimously agreed to at the Paris Conference and subscribed to by the British Government, whether the case is good, bad, or indifferent, the Government are not in the position in which they can take this particular line with regard to these Nigerian properties. It is laid down perfectly clearly that the resources of the empire are to be conserved for the British and our Allies before all others. There is absolutely no doubt or ambiguity whatever in the terms of that resolution. Moreover, we and our Allies are to confer together upon the measures which we will jointly take to suppress enemy influences in regard to such matters as we are now dealing with. They have to take joint measures, and both the spirit and in the letter the Paris resolutions, which the Prime Minister says are the policy of the Government, rule out this particular action which the Government is proposing to take.

But the point is that the saving clause introduced is operative only on the decision of the Colonial Secretary. There is no guarantee that neutrals are barred from buying enemy property in territory now held by this country. The Government have treated the matter as merely local and not as part of a great Imperial scheme. The truth is, apparently, that they have not yet made up their minds as to what their future policy with regard to the Empire is to be. They have hesitated, wavered, and shrilled. This incident will, we trust, impress upon them that their decision cannot any longer be delayed without forfeiting the confidence of our Allies and doing irretrievable injury to our Imperial interests. Sir Alfred Mond, whom no one will accuse of the least leaning towards Imperialism, said in the debate to which we have referred:

"The real point at issue is a much bigger question than the whole of Nigeria and its population. The real question is, what is going to be your future policy regarding the whole British Empire?"

THE OLD HOAX.

Clairvoyance and Superstition.

Says *Truth* of November 29:—The case of Elisabeth Sixsmith, alias Madame Betty, Binfield Road, Clapham, decided at Westminster Police Court last week, shows how little education does to dispel superstition. Madame Betty was a clairvoyante who foretold the future by crystal-gazing to people who came in streams from eight o'clock in the morning to consult her. She was provided with a "gollywog" as a mascot, and this hideous object was nursed by her clients for hours. Practically there is no difference between this and the fetish worship of African savages, which the churches, through their missionary societies, have spent millions in striving to extirpate. Yet Madame Betty was arrested on her way to a Church bazaar, where she had been advertised as an attraction. A pretty application, is it not, of the injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand is doing?

As a matter of fact there is an educational work to be done in this direction which might even be worth the attention of the National Mission. Never were the fortune tellers, the spiritualistic mediums, and the charlatans of every sort and description so busy as to-day. There is a veritable orgy of fetish worship going on, in which, though women are the chief participants, men take part to a considerable extent. There is no need to enlarge on the dangers of this retrogression into savagery, and one would expect to find the churches doing their best to discourage it instead of patronising it for venal purposes. Failing the Church, we have to depend upon the police, and in Madame Betty's case the result of police action has been the imposition of a fine of £25, a fine being imposed instead of imprisonment on a pledge being given that Madame Betty would give up her business of "deceiving and imposing" by pretending to see the future in bits of glass.

Until the Government have decided upon their future policy with regard to the Empire and have consulted with our Dominions and our Allies they are not justified in dealing with forfeited enemy property in this way. Let them waste no more precious time in hesitation and vacillation. Let them remember the stirring words of Mr. Hughes of Australia: "It is our place to show the Allies a lead. Nothing prevents us from doing so; everything urges us on. It is to Britain that all the Allies turn with expectant eyes, and they must not look to us in vain." The Paris Conference took place in June. Ministers still await the report of Lord Balfour's Committee.

We know from the speech of the President of the Board of Trade that the Government have had to abandon "in some instances" the old voluntary principles. It is high time they threw over Free Trade doctrines entirely and adopted an Imperial policy as opposed to the ideas on international trade to which the Radical majority of Ministers have been wedded. Mr. Balfour's paradox, quite legitimately, the fact that the Ministry of Munitions has been built up "not out of bureaucracy, but out of able business men." That is precisely the policy we have advocated for months past in these columns, but with far wider application. We want to see the principle of appointing business men followed in many other Departments of the Government. Of bureaucracy the country is wholly sick and tired. Its only supporters are those who benefit by it or expect to do so. Now that the Government have begun to take steps in the right direction we hope they will continue to follow the path of righteousness and equity. To this end we suggest that means should be taken not only to expedite the report of Lord Balfour's Committee, but to give practical effect to the Resolutions. In this connection it should be clearly understood that these must be regarded as inevitable whatever may be the report of the Free Traders, or the recommendations of any committee.—*Globe*.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
sa. & b.	\$700
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. & sa. \$375
North Chinas	n. t. 150
Unions	n. \$390
Yangtszes	n. ex 78 \$255
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$155
H. K. Fires	n. \$376
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$1.7
Steamboats	b. \$20
Indos (Def.)	b. \$154
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$16
Shells	n. 108/-
Ferries	n. \$38
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	s. \$126
Malabons	n. \$37
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 36/-
Langkats	n. t. 22
Rambos	n. \$2.40
Tronohs	n. 27/-
Urals	n. 32/9
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	b. \$85 1/2
Kowloon Docks	s. \$127
Shai Docks	n. t. 89
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	s. \$101
H. K. Hotels	s. \$115
Land Invest.	b. \$95
L'phreys Est.	b. \$6.80
K'loon Lands	n. \$35
Shai Lands	n. t. 91
West Points	s. \$34
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. t. 155
Kung Yiks	n. t. 144
Shai Cottons	n. t. 115
Yangtszepoos	n. t. 54
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$8 1/2
China Light & P. b.	\$1.75
Providents	b. \$8.8
Dairy Farms	s. \$25 1/2
Green Islands	s. \$11.90
H. K. Electric	n. \$53
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	n. \$34 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. \$93 1/2
Trams, Low Level	s. \$7
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$0
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	n. \$3 1/2
U. Waterboats	n. \$17.00
Watsons	b. \$62
Wm. Powells	b. \$5.25
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY

JANUARY 4, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/4 1/2
Demand	2/4 9/16
30 d/s	2/4 5/8
60 d/s	2/4 3/4
4 m/s	2/4 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	101
T/T Japan	110
T/T India	174
Demand, India	174 1/4
T/T San Francisco	56 1/4
co & New York	56 1/4
T/T Java	136 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.39
Demand, Paris	3.33 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.42
6 m/s. France	3.47
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	174 1/4
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	174 1/4
Demand, Manila	113
Demand, Singapore	101
On Haiphong	2 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/4
Sovereign	8.35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	51.3
Bar Silver, per oz.	36 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts pieces 4 1/4% dis.

Chinese... 10 " 4 1/4% dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces " par.

Hongkong 10 " " par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

1.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

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